

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CORBY

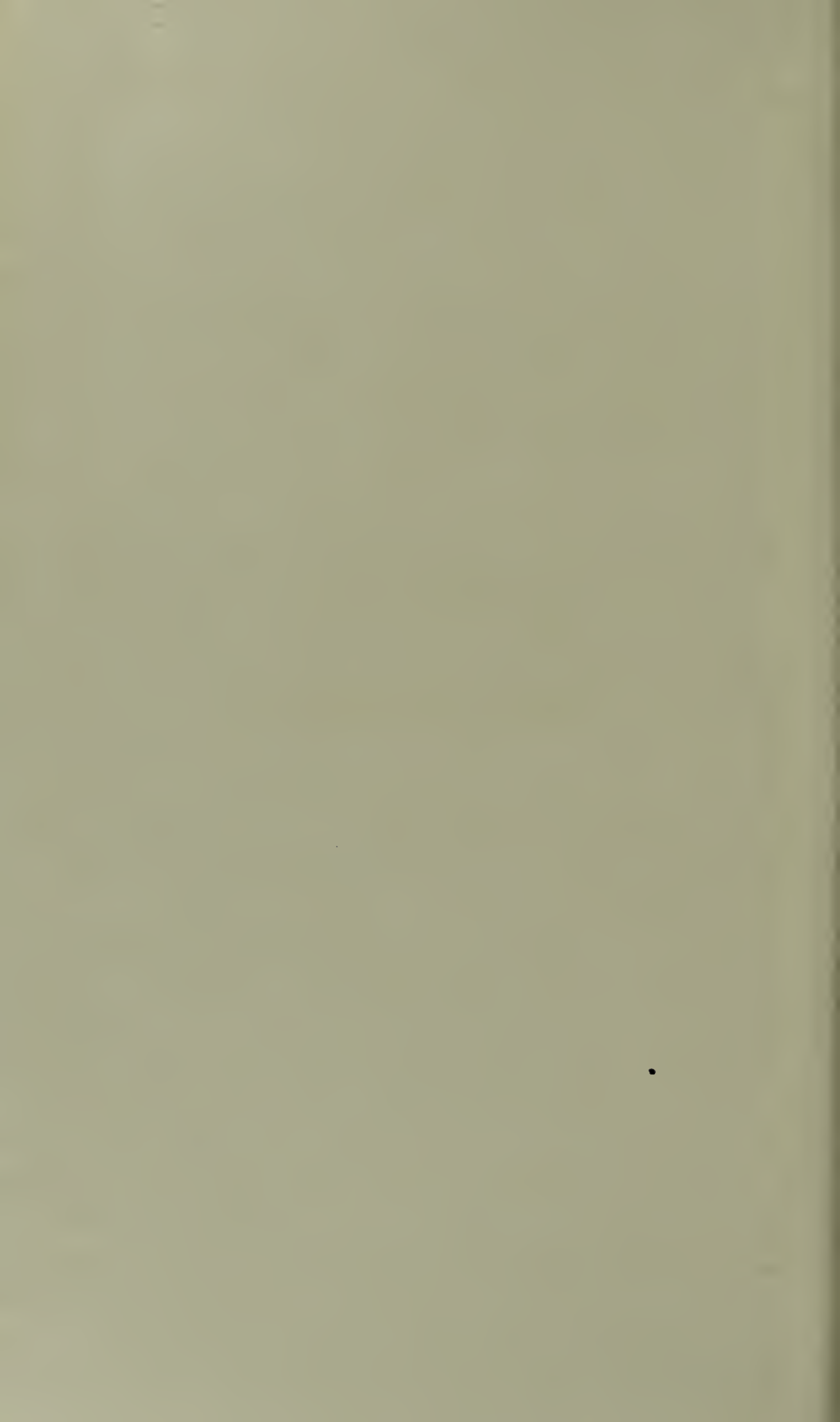


**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1972.



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY

Chairman of the Council
COUNCILLOR D. C. MOON

Health and Housing Committee
COUNCILLORS

T. H. SYKES (*Chairman*)

J. CARR (*Vice-Chairman*)

Mrs. P. A. ANTILL

P. McGOWAN

J. McCORMICK

W. MURPHY

C. STEWART

Mrs. E. E. STEWART

W. McF. STEWART

J. SULLIVAN

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer
G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A. to 31.10.72
C. E. CHAPMAN, F.I.M.T.A. from 1.11.72

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

(Medical Officer of Health Northamptonshire Health Division No.2)
and Kettering M.B.

Secretary

Miss M. W. LANGLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector

* 7 ¶ G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A. (LONDON) C.S.I.B., M.Inst., P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors

* + ¶ S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst., P.C.

* 7 B. E. THWAITES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Pupil Public Health Inspector

I. C. KEAGLE (Appointed 25.9.72)

Technical Assistant

Ø H. A. PANTHER

Clerical Officer

Mrs. J. ALCOCK

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

7 Certified Smoke Inspector.

+ Certificate of the Institute of Housing.

Ø Diploma of the Institute of Shop Acts Administration.

¶ Testamur of Public Cleansing.

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October, 1973.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY
MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Environmental Health of the Urban District of Corby for the year 1972.

It is my twelfth Annual Report and its contents have been compiled on the instructions set out in the Department of Health and Social Security Circular No. 1/73 which was received on January 5th 1973.

A summary of the Vital Statistics relating to the Urban District is given on Page 8 and a comparison is made between this years' figures and the four preceding years and are, in the main satisfactory.

I am pleased to be able to record that no cases of Food Poisoning or Bacillary Dysentery occurred in the town during the year and this is a remarkable attribute to the high standard of Food Hygiene maintained by the Public Health Inspectorate.

In addition, no cases of Infectious Hepatitis have been reported this year in contrast to the significant numbers that have been notified in the past.

This is a "Measles Year" but notwithstanding this, only thirty-six cases have been notified. The low figure is no doubt due to the success of the programme of immunisation against Measles which was begun in 1968. The Members will remember that in previous years when Measles was prevalent, many hundreds of cases were notified during a twelve-month period.

Thirteen new cases of Tuberculosis were registered. Reference to Page 36 will see how this number relates to figures for the last ten years and shows, in fact, an impressive decline in trend.

A small number of cases of Scabies was discovered at an Infants School but the number was not large enough to be described as a resurgence of this infestation.

In one week in January absenteeism, amounting to fifty per cent, was reported in a Junior School. This was due to the Common Cold and the situation had returned to normal in the following week.

On 7th November a message was received at Stuart Road Clinic that an Asian Mother, recently arrived from Uganda, thought her child had contracted Smallpox. I saw the child in consultation with the family doctor and we decided that no further action was required since the diagnosis proved to be Chickenpox.

An outbreak of Smallpox occurred in Yugoslavia in March and a circular letter was sent to each General Practitioner in the area advising vaccination against Smallpox for persons travelling to Yugoslavia.

On May 26th, information was received that foreign necklaces had been imported, mainly from Africa, the beads of which contain a toxic poison i.e. Abrin.

A check was accordingly made on Fancy-goods and Toy Shops and Head Teachers were apprised of the situation. Thirty strings of these beads were found in various places throughout Northamptonshire Health Division No. 2 and arrangements were made for their destruction by incineration.

In March, I was informed that instances of illegal dumping of Cyanide Waste within the County had recently come to light. This is a dangerous and illegal practice and the Public Health Inspectorate satisfied themselves that no dumping of this kind had taken place on Council or privately owned tips in this County District.

A number of bacteriologically unsatisfactory water samples were taken from the Great Oakley supply during the year and this was dealt with by stepping up the chlorination. I have been apprehensive about this water supply and have told the Committee about it on more than one occasion. I am happy to be able to say at the time of writing this letter that a piped water supply from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board has now been provided to the village of Great Oakley.

I must once again thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year and Mr. Waterworth and Miss Langley for their help in preparing this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH

Medical Officer of Health

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health desires to express his thanks to the following for supplying material used in the compilation of this Report:—

Dr. W. J. McQuillan,
Northamptonshire County Medical Officer of Health.

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Director of Technical Services.

Estates Officer.

Civic Halls and Theatre Manager.

Pools Supervisor.

Corby Development Corporation.

Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

Group Secretary,
Kettering & District Hospital Management Committee.

British Steel Corporation.

Manager, Department of Health and Social Security.

Manager, Department of Employment.

SECTION A.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1968 TO 1972

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Area of the Urban District (acres)	5,156	5,156	5,156	5,283	5,283
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	48,150	49,210	49,180	47,940	48,280
Number of Live Births	1,054	1,006	976	991	845
Legitimate	975	910	885	884	732
Illegitimate	79	96	91	107	113
Birth rate per 1,000 Population	21.9	20.4	19.8	20.7	17.5
Number of Still Births	18	16	16	7	10
Legitimate	17	12	15	6	9
Illegitimate	1	4	1	1	1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births	16.8	15.7	16.1	7.0	11.7
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Population	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Number of Deaths	249	256	317	306	325
Death rate per 1,000 Population	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.7
Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	1	—
Number of Infant Deaths	20	19	21	25	19
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	19.0	18.9	21.5	25.2	22.5
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	12.3	11.9	14.3	14.1	13.0
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.4	10.9	13.3	12.1	11.8
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still Births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)	26.1	26.4	29.2	19.0	23.4
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis including late effects ...	—	—	2	—	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	59	62	76	69	73
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ...	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in Population, i.e. Increase of Births over Deaths	805	750	659	685	520

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres) 5,283

Census Population:—

Year	Males	Females	
1951	8,723	8,020	16,743
1961	18,620	17,702	36,322
1971			47,716

Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1972) 48,280

Number of Inhabited Houses:	1951	4,412
	1961	9,803
	1971	13,962
	1972	14,560

Rateable Value £3,233,790

Sum represented by Penny Rate £31,840

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are good as is to be expected of a new town. There are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, articulated trailers and electrical equipment.

The Department of Employment in Corby serves an area which comprises the Urban District of Corby, the Urban District of Oundle and several parishes in the Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston Rural Districts. The Corby Youth Employment Bureau, which deals with school leavers and young people under 18 years of age, covers the same area.

The total working population was estimated in June 1971, to be 27,129. The state of unemployment was:—

Registered unemployed on 10.1.72

803 men, 260 women, 47 boys, 52 girls.

Registered unemployed on 8.1.73

551 men, 190 women, 70 boys, 49 girls.

The rate of unemployment on 8.1.73 was 3.2% (4.1% January 1972) of the working population compared with the National percentage of 3.5

The Register of Disabled Persons kept by the Department of Employment contains the names of persons who are substantially handicapped yet capable of working. At a count taken in 1972 there were 440 men, 79 women, 3 boys and 5 girls on the register.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1972

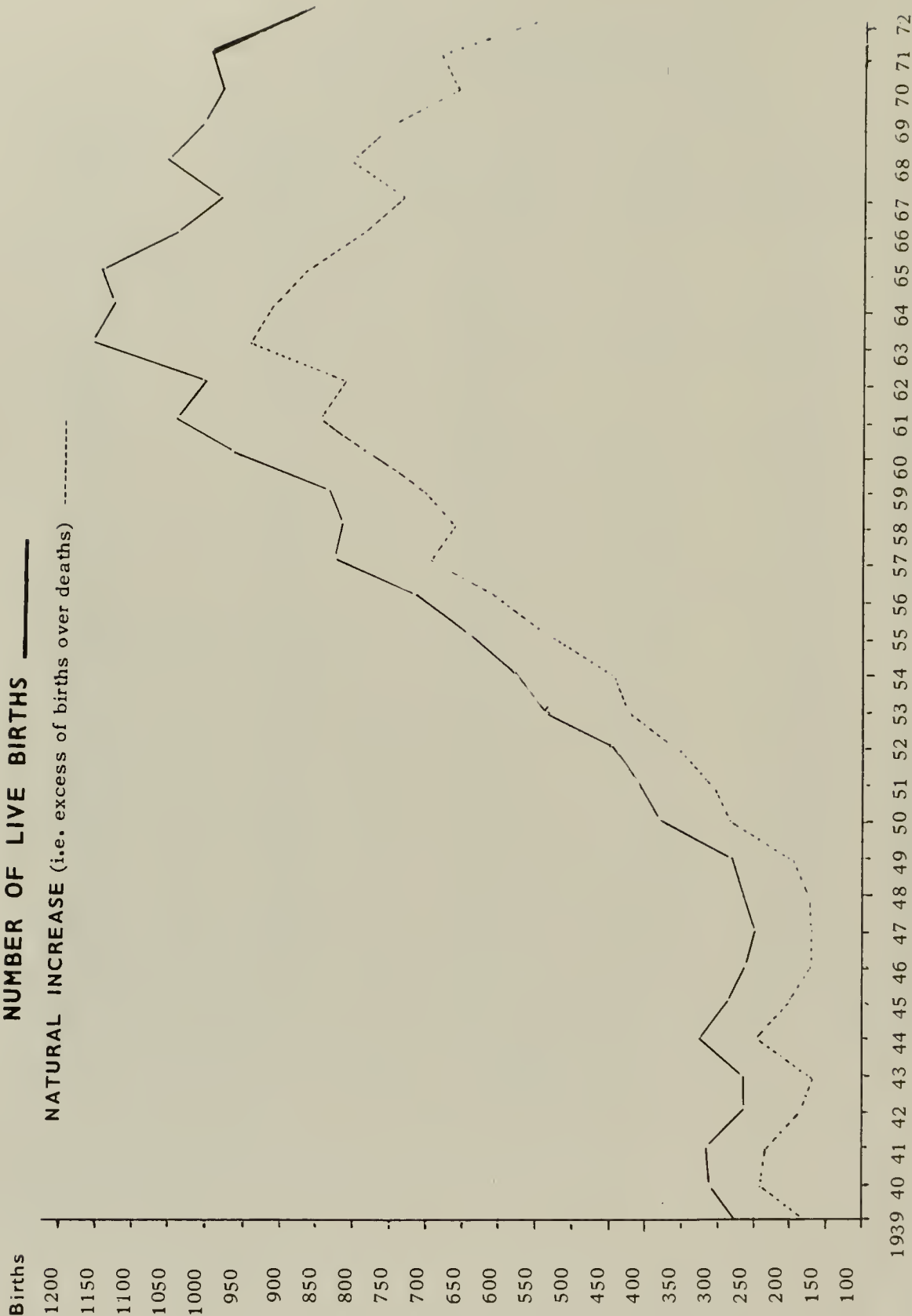
LIVE BIRTHS					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	360	372	732
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	60	53	113
Totals					420	425	845
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated							
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.93)							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3
STILL BIRTHS					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals					4	6	10
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
DEATHS					Males	Females	Total
Number registered all causes					191	134	325
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population					...	...	6.7
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.10)					...	...	14.1
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES					—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and Still births					...	...	—
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)					Males	Females	Total
					12	7	19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births					...	...	22.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					...	...	23.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births					...	...	17.7
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks)					Males	Females	Total
					7	4	11
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					...	...	13.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					...	...	11.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week combined)					...	...	23.4

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1972

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.4	15.1	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.5	13.9	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.2	13.5	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.4	16.6	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.5	17.9	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.8	20.1	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.6	18.9	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.5	19.2	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.5	20.4	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.8	17.5	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.2	16.2	16.7
1950*	15,700	380	23.7	15.7	15.8
1951*	17,000	409	23.6	15.6	15.5
1952*	18,250	449	24.1	15.5	15.3
1953*	19,720	542	24.2	16.2	15.5
1954*	20,360	573	24.2	16.2	15.2
1955*	23,830	639	23.1	15.5	15.0
1956*	26,240	716	22.9	16.7	15.7
1957*	28,530	827	24.3	17.0	16.1
1958*	30,620	815	22.1	16.9	16.4
1959*	32,730	838	21.0	16.6	16.5
1960*	34,700	966	22.8	17.7	17.2
1961*	36,890	1,043	22.9	18.0	17.6
1962*	39,460	1,005	20.4	18.4	18.0
1963*	41,390	1,158	23.2	18.6	18.2
1964*	42,770	1,130	21.9	19.1	18.6
1965*	44,610	1,143	21.3	18.8	18.2
1966*	45,550	1,036	18.9	18.5	17.8
1967*	46,540	978	17.4	18.0	17.3
1968*	48,150	1,054	18.2	18.8	16.9
1969*	49,210	1,006	16.9	18.1	16.4
1970*	49,180	976	16.4	17.7	16.1
1971*	47,940	991	17.2	18.5	16.0
1972*	48,280	845	16.3	16.9	14.8

* Corrected Figure

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS



YEARS 1939 - 1972

YEAR	INFANT MORTALITY			NEONATAL MORTALITY			STILL BIRTHS			MATERNAL MORTALITY		
	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 T total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1939	18	65.2	50.0	15	54.3		10	34.9	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.9	55.0	10	31.5		12	36.5	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.9	59.0	9	28.2		11	33.3	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.3	50.6	4	15.1	27.2	21	73.4	33.0	1	3.50	2.01
1943	18	68.2	49.1	10	37.9	25.2	10	36.5	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.3	45.4	8	24.2	24.3	9	26.5	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.1	46.0	9	31.0	24.8	4	13.6	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.6	42.9	10	38.2	24.5	4	15.0	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.6	41.4	11	43.1	22.7	9	34.1	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.6	33.9	7	26.6	19.7	9	33.1	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.3	32.4	8	28.4	19.3	8	27.6	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.8	29.6	10	26.3	18.5	6	15.5	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.1	29.7	4	9.8	18.8	11	26.2	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.4	27.6	10	22.3	18.3	11	23.9	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.8	26.8	11	20.3	17.7	12	21.7	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.6	25.4	12	20.9	17.7	16	27.2	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.3	24.9	10	15.6	17.3	20	30.4	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.3	23.8	13	18.2	16.8	14	19.2	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.4	23.1	17	20.6	16.5	24	28.2	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.9	22.5	5	6.1	16.2	18	21.6	21.5	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.7	22.2	11	13.1	15.9	16	18.7	20.8	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.1	21.8	18	18.6	15.5	13	13.3	19.8	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.7	21.4	23	22.1	15.3	13	12.3	19.0	—	—	0.33
1962	26	25.9	21.7	15	14.9	15.1	22	21.4	18.1	1	0.97	0.35
1963	23	19.9	21.1	18	15.5	14.3	19	16.1	17.2	—	—	0.28
1964	26	23.0	19.9	17	15.0	13.8	19	16.5	16.3	—	—	0.25
1965	33	28.9	19.0	22	19.3	13.0	16	13.8	15.8	—	—	0.25
1966	29	28.0	19.0	19	18.3	12.9	17	16.1	15.3	—	—	0.26
1967	22	22.5	18.3	10	10.2	12.5	14	14.1	14.8	—	—	0.20
1968	20	19.0	18.3	13	12.3	12.4	18	16.8	14.3	—	—	0.24
1969	19	18.9	18.0	12	11.9	12.0	16	15.7	13.2	—	—	0.19
1970	21	21.5	18.2	14	14.3	12.3	16	16.0	13.0	—	—	0.18
1971	25	25.2	17.5	14	14.1	11.6	7	7.0	12.5	1	1.0	0.17
1972	19	22.5	17.3	11	13.0	12.0	10	11.7	12.0	—	—	0.15

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1972.

List No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks & Under 1 Year	AGES IN YEARS								
						1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B6 (2)	Other Tuberculosis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B11	Meningococcal Infection	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc	M	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
B19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	12	1
B19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
B19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	F	10	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	6	2	3
B23	Anaemias	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46 (5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B27	Hypertensive Disease	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	11	3
		F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	4
		M	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7
		F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **POPULATION.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of Population i.e. 30th June, 1972 is 48,280. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 47,940, giving an increase in population of 340 in the 12 months.

The Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths is 520. The Density of Population is 9.1 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.3 persons per house.

2. **BIRTHS.**—There were 845 live births in 1972, which is a decrease of 146 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 17.5 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 20.7.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.83 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 16.3. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 16.3 compares with 17.2 for 1971 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 14.8.

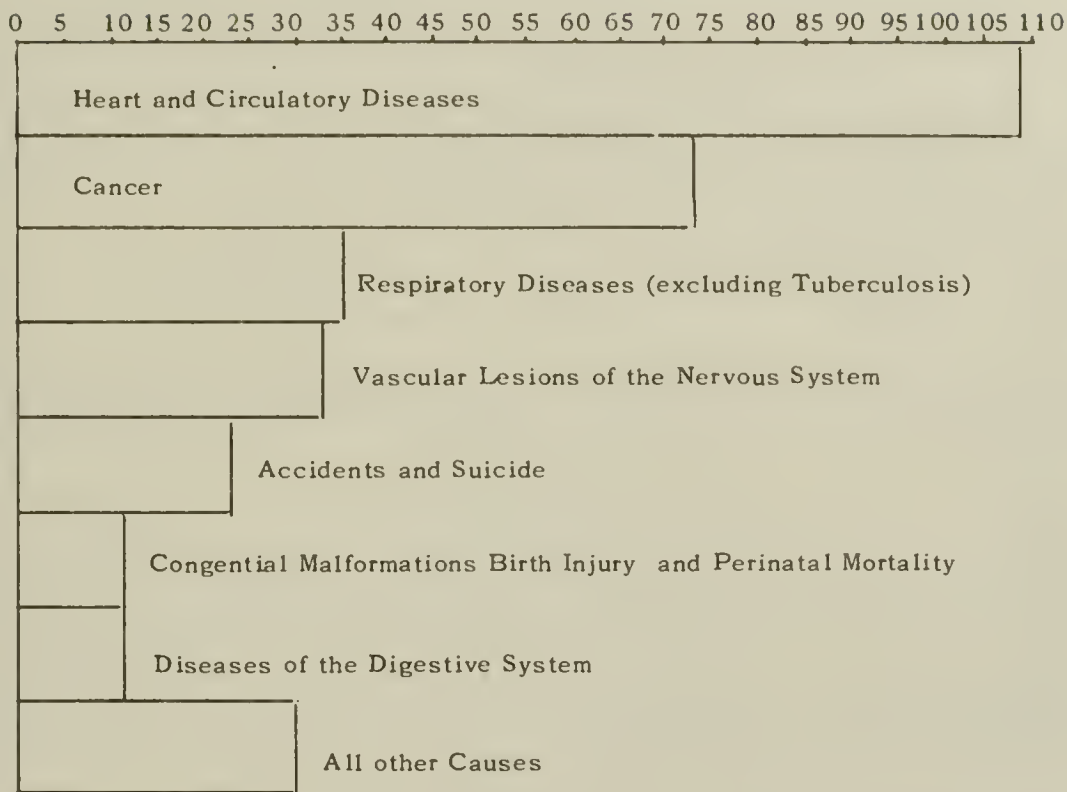
3. **DEATHS.**—There were 325 deaths from all causes in 1972. The Figure for last year was 306 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 6.7 and 6.4. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.10 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 14.1. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 12.1. Reference to pages 14 and 15 will show the total number of deaths. A short summary of this page is here appended.

Principal Causes of Death	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total	Rate Per 1,000 Population
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	109	33.5	2.3
Cancer	73	22.5	1.5
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	35	10.8	0.7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	33	10.1	0.7
Accidents and Suicide	23	7.1	0.5
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Perinatal Mortality	11	3.4	0.2
Diseases of Digestive System	11	3.4	0.2
All other causes	30	9.2	0.6
<hr/>			
TOTAL	325	100.0	6.7
<hr/>			

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Diseases, Cancer Respiratory Diseases and an Apoplectic Stroke in that order.

Violent death accounted for 23 entries. Of these, motor vehicle accidents were responsible for 10.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1972



4. **DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.**—Of the 325 deaths during the year, 186 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Crematorium, giving a percentage 57.23
5. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 19 and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.5 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 25.2 and the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole is 17.0. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1972 is 13.0 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 12.0. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile deaths are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

AGE	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
1 hour	F	Prematurity
90 minutes	M	Atelectasis of Lungs. Prematurity. Rhesus Incompatibility.
5 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity. Intra-partum Haemorrhage. Rhesus Incompatibility.
7 hours	M	Respiratory failure. Cardiac arrest. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Lung Infection. Prematurity. Early ruptured membrane.
11 hours	M	Twins (Neonatal Asphyxia. Premature delivery. Ante-partum Haemorrhage)
12 hours	M	
14 hours	M	(Neonatal Asphyxia. Premature delivery. Ante-partum Haemorrhage)
1 day	F	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
1 day	F	Transposition of Great Arteries. Atrial Septal Defect. (Autopsy)
2 days	M	Prematurity. Respiratory Distress Syndrome.
9 days	F	Respiratory Failure. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity
4½ weeks	M	Respiratory Failure. Aspiration Pneumonia. Prematurity.
2 months	M	Sudden death in infancy. Acute Bronchiolitis. (Autopsy).
		Cardiac arrest. Post operative after Aortic Valvotomy for Aortic Stenosis.
2 months	F	Cardiovascular failure. E. Coli infection. Generalised intestinal intolerance.
3 months	M	Bronchopneumonia. Werdnig Hoffman's Disease.
3 months	M	Bronchopneumonia. Respiratory Distress Syndrome, (Autopsy).
4 months	F	Virus Encephalitis. (Autopsy).
9 months	F	Acute Tracheobronchitis. Spina Bifida. Hydrocephalus.
10 months	M	Suprarenal Haemorrhage. Meningococcal Bacteraemia. (Autopsy)

6. **STILL BIRTHS.**—The number of Still Births in 1972 was 10. The Still Births Rate is 11.7 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1971 was 7.0 and the current rate for England and Wales is 12.0 I append particulars of these deaths:—

SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
F	Placental Insufficiency. Premature rupture of membrane.
M	Cord compression.
F	Accidental Haemorrhage. Premature separation of Placenta.
M	Intra-uterine death.
M	Macerated Foetus. Anaemia during pregnancy.
F	Intra-uterine Anoxia. Hydramnios.
F	Foetal Asphyxia. Accidental Haemorrhage.
M	Cause could not be established.
F	Meningo-myelocele.
F	Anencephaly.

7. **MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1972. The National Rate is 0.15.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than environmental health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a school Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Department of Pathology, Kettering and District General Hospital is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:—

Faeces.....14

AMBULANCE SERVICES.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is covered by radio-controlled ambulances stationed at Corby and Kettering.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.—The District Nursing, Domiciliary Midwife and Health Visitor Services are administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. The valuable Home Help Service continues to be extensively used. The Service relieves people of domestic worry during illness, in old age or in childbirth confinement.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Health Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

A vaccine for the protection of infants against Measles is available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and, it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the Autumn of 1968.

THE CIVIC CENTRE

The Civic Centre, covering an area of six acres, was officially opened on October, 20th, 1965, by the Rt. Hon. R.H.S. Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government. The newly constructed buildings on this site comprise:—

- (a) Administration Block including Council Chamber and Committee Rooms.
- (b) Civic Halls. This building houses a large multi-purpose hall, a Civic Theatre with seating accommodation for over 500 people, and a small Functions Room.
- (c) Swimming Pool. This is a covered heated pool of Championship size 110 feet by 42 feet, with five racing lanes, a Spectators' Gallery with seating accommodation for about 450 people, a Cafe and Sunbathing Terrace.

Ample car parking space encircles the buildings.

Great advantage is taken of the amenities provided at the Swimming Pool and it is a pleasure to place on record that this project has been entirely successful.

The presentations at the Civic Theatre attempt to cater for a wide range of interest. The Ballroom and Civic Halls are popular for various functions.

A Civic Halls and Theatre Manager has been appointed to administer the day to day running of the Civic Halls and Theatre and a Pool Supervisor is responsible for the Swimming Pool.

NUFFIELD DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

This Centre, opened in 1954, was built as a joint venture by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It was originally intended as a pioneer experiment and its aim was to provide facilities for the use of General Practitioners and Consultants.

In this way it was hoped to provide a common ground for the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service.

The Centre is situated on open parkland and sheltered by woodlands and adjoins the Maternity Unit. It is easily accessible from all parts of the town and the surrounding district. The grounds have been laid out, planted and maintained by the Urban District Council of Corby. Future Hospital Development consists of a Health Centre, a 30-Place Day Care Unit and a 70-Bed Community Hospital.

In addition to the diagnostic facilities which are provided there is a well equipped Physiotherapy Department and also an Operating Theatre for minor surgery.

Consultant Clinics covering a wide range of medical specialities are regularly held.

The Diagnostic Centre has been extended by the addition of six Examination Rooms and two Consulting Rooms.

This accommodation opened in August, 1967, provides further space for Ante-natal Gynaecological and Orthopaedic services.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD:—

NUFFIELD DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE, COTTINGHAM ROAD. Telephone: CORBY 2561

Clinics are as follows:—

MONDAY:	8.30 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.	Physical Medicine (Treatment)
	9.00 a.m.	Chest (Diagnostic)
	9.00 a.m.	Dermatology (1st Monday in the month)
	9.00 a.m.	General Medicine
	9.00 a.m.	Ophthalmology (School Eye Clinic)(alternative Mondays in the month)
	9.00 a.m.	Psychiatry (General)
	2.00 p.m.	Psychiatry (Child)
	2.00 p.m.	General Surgery (1st & 3rd Monday in the month)
	2.00 p.m.	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
	2.00 p.m.	Orthopaedic (2nd, 4th & 5th Mondays in the month)
TUESDAY:	8.30 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.	Physical Medicine (Treatment)
	9.00 a.m.	Orthopaedic
	9.00 a.m.	Physical Medicine
	9.00 a.m. — 2.00 p.m.	Obstetrics & Gynaecology
	2.00 p.m.	E.N.T.
	2.00 p.m.	Psychiatry
	2.00 p.m.	Paediatric
WED.	8.30 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.	Physical Medicine (Treatment)
	8.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic
	10.30 a.m. — 2.00 p.m.	Obstetrics & Gynaecology
	10.30 a.m.	General Surgery
	2.00 p.m.	Ophthalmology
	2.00 p.m.	Plastic Surgery (1st Wednesday in the month)
THURS.	8.30 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.	Physical Medicine (Treatment)
	8.30 a.m.	General Medicine (1st, 3rd & 5th Thursday in the month)
	8.45 a.m.	General Medicine (2nd & 4th Thursday in the month)
	9.00 a.m.	Chest (Treatment)
	9.00 a.m.	General Surgery
	9.00 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.	Dietetics (1st Thursday in the month)
	2.00 p.m.	Obstetrics & Gynaecology
	2.00 p.m.	Radiotherapy (1st Thursday in the month)
	2.00 p.m.	Sub-normality (1st & 3rd Thursday in the month)

FRIDAY: 8.30 a.m. – 5.00 p.m. Physical Medicine (Treatment)
 9.00 a.m. Dermatology
 9.00 a.m. Orthopaedic
 9.00 a.m. Paediatric
 2.00 p.m. General Medicine (alternate Fridays in the month)
 2.00 p.m. Obstetrics & Gynaecology

ATTENDANCE AT ALL CLINICS IS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

KETTERING AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL

CASUALTY AND DAILY FRACTURE CLINIC.

9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Monday to Friday (inclusive).

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.—(Out-Patient Department) Every Tuesday:—

(Women) 4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

(Men) 5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.—(Old Out-Patient Block)

(Women) 5.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Monday

2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Friday

(Men) 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Wednesday

5.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Friday

CORBY MATERNITY UNIT

This Unit, opened in 1961, was built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board with funds provided by the then Ministry of Health as a General Practitioner Maternity Unit to meet the need for local hospital maternity services in an area with a very high birth rate at a distance from the district hospital centre. Consultant architectural services for the scheme were provided by the staff of the Architectural Division of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust.

The accommodation includes two first stage labour rooms, two delivery rooms and twenty lying-in beds. The unit deals only with normal deliveries. Cases requiring specialist attention are either admitted or transferred to the Maternity Unit, at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering or to the Barratt Maternity Hospital, Northampton.

COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS: — The Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road.

The main Local Authority Health Services in the town operate from this Clinic. Health Visitors, Midwives, Nurses and the Local Home Help Organiser have their offices here. There are two Dental Surgeries.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS:—

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road. Telephone: CORBY 3549

Every Monday and Friday, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Pen Green Lane Clinic. Telephone: CORBY 3607. Every Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Beanfield Bungalow Clinic. Telephone: CORBY 3313. First Monday and every Thursday

Kingswood Community Centre — Every Friday 10.00 a.m.

2.00 p.m.

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES:

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road.

Every Tuesday 2.30 p.m., Thursday 2.15 p.m. and Wednesday 10.30 a.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS:

Beanfield Clinic

—Every Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Pen Green Lane Clinic

—Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

—Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road —Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CYTOLOGY CLINICS — By appointment.

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road—Every Wednesday 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

Second Wednesday of the month 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

I.U.D.

By Appointment

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951. — SECTION 47:— These Acts empower Local Authorities to require compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No formal action was taken under this Section of these Acts in 1972. Several cases, about whom I was consulted, were visited but it was possible to deal with these by increasing the amount of domestic support and domiciliary help which they were receiving.

SECTION 50—It was not necessary during the year to take action under this Section

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS—There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities:—

CORBY HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE:—

The Corby Home Safety Committee was established in 1961. It consists of four members nominated by the Urban District Council and the Medical Officer of Health ex officio also has a seat on the Committee. The Chief Officers of the following services:— Police, Fire and Ambulance sit on the Committee as well as the Estates Officer and representatives of the Development Corporation, the Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross, the Gas and Electricity Boards and the Corby Trades Council.

Mrs P. Parslow has held the joint appointment of Home and Road Safety Officer since 1970. Talks to clubs, exhibitions and quizzes have been held during the year. I desire to acknowledge the valuable help received in these activities from the Health Education Section of the County Health Department.

2. CORBY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE.—

The excellent work of this Committee continued during 1972. Three holidays were arranged in the Spring, Summer and Autumn when pensioners were able to visit Southsea, Cliftonville or Lowestoft.

Fund raising included a House-to-house Collection, an Exhibition of Handicrafts and a Christmas Bazaar.

The sale of Welfare Foods from the Day Club again showed an increase on last year.

The Chiropody Service continues to expand and many old people benefited from this service.

The Day Club in Darley Dale Road now provides cooked lunches at modest prices which are greatly appreciated by the Senior Citizens who attend.

Many visits have been made to the sick and housebound; advice and help has been given whenever necessary to the ever increasing number of pensioners.

3. CORBY AND DISTRICT NURSING CARE COMMITTEE:—

This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and the housebound.

4. WOMEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (W.R.V.S.):—

The W.R.V.S. carry on very useful public work in Corby such as the distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics; the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas parcels to these families. The "Meals on Wheels" Service is administered by the W.R.V.S. forty-five meals are now served three times a week and during 1972 3,948 meals were delivered.

5. PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL

6. ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

7. CORBY RED CROSS DISABLED CLUB:-

October 3rd saw the tenth birthday of the Club and an Anniversary Dinner was held to mark the occasion. Councillor Moon, Chairman of the Council, and his wife were present and Mr. Dennis Cowley, a former Chairman of the Council, who originally opened the Club, travelled from Wales in order to attend.

During the year, fortnightly meetings were held and the usual activities of the Club continued. Coffee evenings, Bring and Buy sales, a market stall plus the usual raffles, all helped to bring in funds to support the Club.

The Annual Outing was to Trentham Gardens and once again the weather was good. Meetings were instructive, informative and sociable, Transport is still a problem but in spite of this the Club has carried on its good work.

8. CORBY CHEST, HEART AND TUBERCULOSIS CARE GROUP:-

During the year, 74 patients, suffering from Tuberculosis and other chest complaints, were under the care of this small hard-working Committee.

Monthly visits were made to those in hospital and bi-monthly visits to patients at home. A considerable amount of assistance has been given over the past twelve months and this has taken the form of grants towards household bills, coal, transport to and from hospital and help with removal expenses. In addition, parcels were distributed at Christmas.

Many functions were arranged for this worthy cause but unfortunately the Committee is handicapped in its work through lack of helpers not money.

9. NATIONAL SPASTIC SOCIETY, CORBY AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TOWN AND COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.

11. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

PLAYLEADERSHIP IN CORBY

Nineteen seventy-two witnessed several steps forward by the Leadership Scheme notably the opening of two new indoor play centres at Woodnewton Way and Saxilby Close. Provision of these buildings has made possible the extension of the Playleadership Scheme into the week day evenings throughout the Winter months with a resulting increase in the number of children participating. The provision of these indoor facilities has further enabled the extension of the range of groups offering specialist activities, e.g. boxing, fencing, gymnastics.

DANCING

This is perhaps the most successful of the specialist activities the number attending each week now exceeding 300. In addition to staging the annual Christmas Show in the Civic Theatre the section participates in a number of carnival processions throughout the district and provides concert parties which entertain groups of old people during the Winter.

JUDO

Judo continues to increase in popularity with some 300 children participating each week at five centres. The standard reached by many is now so high that regular competition in County Judo Tournaments results in a substantial proportion of the prizes being brought to Corby.

FOOTBALL

The popularity of the Sunday Streets League continues to grow amongst the boys of the district. The League is now divided into three age groups, under 12, under 14 and under 16. The success of the League is perhaps best measured by the number of medals awarded to League and Cup Competition winners and runners up, amounting to 204 in the 1972/73 season.

GENERAL PLAYLEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

As in the past, the scheme has widened during the Easter, Whitsun and Summer Holidays and additional outdoor centres were then brought into use and temporary additional staff employed to ensure that the children of the town participated in a wide range of activities not mentioned under specialist headings above. Outings were organised to Zoos, Resorts and other places of interest. A number of 'junior disco dances' at the Boating Lake cafe on Friday evenings throughout the Summer months proved a great success.

ONE O'CLOCK CLUBS

Seven one o'clock clubs operated during 1972 to cater for young mothers and children under 5. The usual activities for the children were associated with organised talks and special events for the mothers. A new experiment was the organising of N.C.C. Adult Recreational activities at the clubs when a qualified teacher was arranged for the instruction in sewing, keeping fit, lamp shade making and other hobbies. Mothers and children have been learning to swim at the Corby pool under the direction of the One O'Clock Club organiser during the Spring, Summer and Autumn seasons. A Tennis coaching course was held at the Corby Youth Centre.

PRIORS HALL GOLF COURSE

Priors Hall Golf Course is about four miles from the Town Centre. This eighteen-hole Course which has a total length of 6,636 yards and a par score of 72, was constructed by the Council on land leased from The British Steel Corporation and restored after the extraction of iron ore by open-cast working. The Club house, which is constructed on piles, includes a lounge, dining room, bar, ladies room, changing rooms, locker rooms, greenkeeper's stores and professional's shop and has ample car parking space. The Course which was officially opened in July, 1967, has quickly become popular with golfers from Corby and the surrounding area.

SECTION C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Every house in the town is provided with a piped water supply from Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board with the exception of the village of Great Oakley. This village was brought within the boundary of the Urban District when the New Town was extended in April, 1967.

In 1971, chlorination of the water supply was commenced and improvements carried out to the effluent drainage system of the septic tank serving the public house which was connected to the Water Board's supply main.

By the end of the year, consideration was being given to the best practical means by which the village could be provided with water from the Mid-Northants. Water Board:—

- a) By the Board itself,
- b) By the Developers of the village and surrounding land,
- c) By the Great Oakley village Estate.

An interim measure which is acceptable and satisfactory will be the provision of a mains supply to the village service reservoir and thus gravitate through the existing distribution system throughout the village.

Meanwhile no further housing developments should take place within the village until a satisfactory water supply and main drainage is installed. In 1972, thirty-four samples of the village drinking water were taken, of which twenty-three were unsatisfactory and eleven were regarded as satisfactory. Ten other samples of drinking water provided by the Mid-Northants Water Board were taken, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

OTHER WATER SAMPLES

Source	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
SWIMMING BATHS			
Civic Centre and Samuel Lloyds Girls School	15	15	Nil
PADDLING POOL (Boating Lake)	5	1	4 (3 unsatisfactory counts but no evidence of faecal pollution).
CANADA SQUARE Pool	1	—	1

BROOKS:—

1. Hazel Leys Secondary School
2. Spencer Walk
3. Pen Green
4. Willow Brook Road

4	—	4
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FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY:—The town water supply contains 0.11 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water, and the Great Oakley Estate 0.02.

SWIMMING BATHS:—Fifteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the open air pool at Samuel Lloyds Secondary Modern School and the indoor pool at the Civic Centre. All of these were considered to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERS:—The Hazel Leys culvert has been completed with 280 metres of 12 20 mm pipe and 260 metres of 13 70 mm pipe at a cost of £43,000. 700 metres of 375 mm pipe for the northern area foul water drainage has been laid at a cost of £17,000. Negotiations are in hand for a second micro-strainer unit at the Sewage works at a cost of £34,000 and for a southern area main foul water drainage scheme (including Great Oakley village) at a cost of approximately £110,000.

Re-instatement of the West Glebe Refuse tip has reached an advance stage and an additional road and footpath has been constructed at the Shire Lodge Cemetery to give access to the northern area of the Cemetery. Negotiations are also in hand for a flood prevention scheme for Pen Green area and The Jamb.

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS:—The 1956-64 works continued to give satisfactory effluents and all samples taken by the Welland and Nene River Authority were within the consent conditions.

The Old Works (1933 and 1938) effluents however, deteriorated in quality and after a few failed to conform with the River Authority's consent for these works it was decided to take them out of commission early in April 1972.

The only large discharge of trade waste continued to be from Golden Wonder Limited and their effluent was generally unsatisfactory and failed to conform with the consent conditions.

GULLY EMPTYING:—Approximately 6,000 road gullies were regularly cleansed on a preplanned basis during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION:—Refuse is now collected from almost 15,000 domestic properties, 5,000 commercial premises, 71 industrial premises, 51 places of entertainment, 34 educational institutions and 102 miscellaneous premises. A total of almost 20,000 in all; this is an increase of over 900 new collection points over the previous year which is indicative of the rapid expansion that is taking place in Corby. The total volume of refuse is still increasing and the Council are replacing the present 2½ cubic foot galvenised bin with 3½ cubic foot black plastic bin.

Large items of household furniture as well as sundry other discarded articles are removed by arrangement by special collection.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:—Approximately 14,500 tons of refuse is disposed of annually together with a further 30,000 tons of mainly clay and sub-soil.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT:—Six 3 cubic yard skips are sited in prominent positions outside the cleansing depot and a further 3 outside the tip gates on Gretton Brook Road. These are supplemented at the week-ends. The service has been a complete success although rubbish is still dumped in large quantities on amenity areas and grass verges. This indifference by a minority of the community creates problems completely out of proportion to their number.

LITTER BINS:— There are now 280 litter bins sited throughout Corby. Pedestrians make full use of these and an average 25 cubic yards of litter is removed each week. Regrettably litter is still deposited on the streets in large quantities.

MANUAL SWEEPING:—Over 67 miles of roadway and a considerable acreage of greensward is cleared of litter manually each week. Shopping precincts are cleaned on a daily basis. Approximately 32 cubic yards of litter is removed in this way each week.

MECHANICAL SWEEPING:—The work for these machines is preplanned on a daily schedule. The cleansing section is now in the process of re-organising the rounds in accordance with the frequencies laid down by the Marshall report. An average of 32 tons of mud, dust and other debris is collected weekly by these machines.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:—A new Public Convenience located at the bus station was opened in July. A new and larger convenience adjoining Queen Square should be opened in late 1973. There now 10 public toilets available. Vandalism has decreased throughout the year although it is doubtful whether this is a reliable indication of a trend towards greater social responsibility. Nonetheless it is a commendable improvement over previous years.

DOG CATCHER:—A dog catcher is now only available on a ad-hoc basis. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a full time dog catcher.

CEMETERIES

	Shire Lodge	Rockingham Road
Number of new graves opened	106	5
Graves re-opened	14	4
Number of Urn Burials	4	1

PUBLIC MORTUARY:—The facilities provided at the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road are of high standard and include a six-tray refrigerated storage cabinet, elevating trolley, autopsy table and hoses, sinks with hot and cold water, changing room, sanitary accommodation, viewing room with separate public entrance and equipment based on the Department of Health and Social Security's recommendations.

The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the mortuary;—

Cause of Death	Number of Occasions when Mortuary was used
Natural Causes.....	40
Accidental Death.....	4
Suicide	4
Misadventure	—

DISINFECTION.—Disinfection of premises is carried out with Formaldehyde Gas and Bacteriocidal Sprays. Disinfectant is issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Facilities for the steam sterilisation of bedding mattresses and clothing previously available at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering were discontinued and the premises used at Sarrington Lodge for these purposes were demolished prior to the land being sold for housing purposes.

Consideration was, therefore, given to providing these services and consultations with interested bodies, including the County Medical Officer of Health, took place. It was decided to combine these services with a store and office for the Rodent Control Operator. These proposals received the approval of Council.

SECTION D.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

HOUSING ACTS:—

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	261
(b) Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	448
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:—	
(a) Number found during the year	—
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	261

(2) HOUSES DEMOLISHED:

	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced	No. of Families Displaced
Not in Clearance Area: As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.	—	—	—

(3) UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	107	—
2. After formal Notice Under the Public Health Acts	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS

HOUSES ERECTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Number of Council dwellings at 31.12.71	3,287
Number of dwellings demolished by the Council in 1972	120
Number of dwellings erected by the Council in 1972	76
Total number of Council dwellings at 31.12.72	3,243
Applications registered on the joint housing list in 1972	2,174

HOUSES ERECTED BY CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:—

(a) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.71	* 7,493
(b) Houses erected during the year to 31.12.72	177
(c) Total number of Houses erected by the Corporation... ..	<u>7,670</u>

*Includes 5 dwellings now changed to non-housing uses.

HOSTELS:—There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 163 males.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961:—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.72 (Total 85)

Industry	No.
Agricultural Woodwork	1
Basic Slag Grinding	1
Biscuits	1
Bread and Confectionery	3
Chemicals	1
Closing	4
Clothing	9
Corsets	1
Dental Mechanic	2
Drycleaning	3
Electrical Automobile Equipment	1
Electrical Repairs	4
Footwear Repairs	2
Gas Appliance Repair	1
Household Textiles	1
Iron and Steel	1
Iron and Steel Tubes	1
Jobbing Engineering	1
Joinery	2
Light Engineering	5
Liquid Gas Evaporation	1
Mica Components	1
Motor Body Repairs	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	20
Narrow Fabric Weaving	1
Nut Packing	1
Optical Engineering	1
Plastics	1
Potato Crisps	1
Printing	1
Quilt Making	1
Sausages and Pies	2
Trailers	2
Tyre Repairs and Fettling	2
Underwear	2
Wire Drawing	2

SECTION 110.—At the end of the year there were 14 persons registered as outworkers whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the report.

AIR POLLUTION

INDUSTRIAL SOURCES.—With the increase in the number of factories in the district, each with their own particular processes, so has the problem of atmospheric pollution become more complex. Instances are occurring where pollution from different sources are combining together to produce further forms of pollution not previously encountered. This aspect of pollution emphasises the need for a liaison panel between representatives of industry and officers of the Local Authority.

The need for sponsored publicity, to inform the public of abnormal occurrences and the remedial action taken and proposed still exists. Meanwhile discussions take place with Managements in respect of all recorded and observed emissions which contravene the Clean Air Act, irrespective of their source.

Industrial processes which are registerable under the Alkali Works Regulations Act 1906-1961, and include iron and steel making, gas and coke production, are controlled by Her Majesty's Alkali Works Inspectorate.

The Department through its Health Inspectors maintains a scrutiny over the discharges to atmosphere from the British Steel Corporation which are investigated and discussed with the Company. Since Nationalisation there has been an increased awareness of the Corporation's responsibilities in the field of solid, liquid and gaseous pollution. This is demonstrated by the following programmes of pollution control which are scheduled for completion in 1973.—

The introduction of a sequential charging car to reduce pollution during the charging of coke ovens.

The replacement of the existing mild steel electrodes with stainless steel electrodes in the three precipitators of the Basic Oxygen steelmaking plant.

This will improve operating efficiency and reduce corrosion problems.

The introduction of vacuum operated dust collection equipment for use in the ground area around the Sinter Plant.

In addition other works of improvement have been placed in hand for completion in 1974.

The degree of pollution is monitored monthly by five deposit gauges sited around the Steel Works and these stations record the deposition of grit and dust. The annual average deposit per month expressed in milligrams per square metre from 1968-1972 is set out below:-

Year	Deposit/Mg./Sq. m.
1968	194
1969	209
1970	255
1971	250
1972	180

Two continuous volumetric analysis instruments, which determine the concentration of smoke particles and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, are sited in Pen Green Lane and the Mortuary, Rockingham Road.

The annual average deposits for smoke particles and sulphur dioxide expressed in micrograms per cubic metre are set out below:-

Pen Green Lane			Mortuary	
Year	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
1966	44	50	48	43
1967	40	47	34	38
1968	40	40	43	54
1969	42	44	40	60
1970	32	39	37	51
1971	28	35	32	56
1972	24	30	28	36

The above figures show a trend improvement in sulphur dioxide and smoke density since 1966 and a decrease in deposited solids since 1970.

DOMESTIC SOURCES:-

SMOKE CONTROL AREA:- Throughout the year the supply of solid smokeless fuel was adequate to meet all demands. The installation of gas operated central heating systems in Council owned houses continued throughout the year and to date the total of 1,035 systems have been installed, 364 of which were carried out in 1972, thus releasing some 2,070 tons of solid smokeless fuel for use on open grates.

The Health and Housing Committee gave consideration to the adoption of a long term policy in respect of domestic smoke control and adopted a phased programme in relation to the establishment of smoke control areas. The effects of such policy is to establish seven defined areas within the next eight to ten years which means that eventually with the exception of those residential areas adjoining the heavy industrial sites, the town will become gradually smokeless.

The two established smoke control areas comprising 1,136 acres and 7,600 houses functioned satisfactorily throughout the year under the supervision of your Health Inspectors. A small number of contraventions were detected and remedied, several attempts were made to retail solid non-smokeless fuel and these were quickly discovered and the practice ceased.

AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENT:-Daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere continued throughout the year at the following sites:-

(a) Volumetric Smoke Density and Sulphur Dioxide Instruments:-

- (i) Mortuary, Rockingham Road.
- (ii) Pumping Station, Pen Green Lane.

The apparatus used at these sites are the electrically phased eight port instruments. Analyses are made by your Health Inspectors using standardised methods laid down by the Ministry's Warren Springs Laboratory at Stevenage to whom all results are channelled for national collation and investigation. These measurements enable the extent of the pollution to be kept under supervision and whenever situations develop where controlling measures can be applied these are implemented in the interests of the citizens.

(b) Deposit Gauges:-Continuous measurement of particulate matter deposited from the air was carried out at the following sites:

- (i) Water Station, Geddington Road.
- (ii) Police House, 53 Rockingham Road.
- (iii) 3, Byron Road.
- (iv) 37, Larratt Road, Weldon.
- (v) The Garage, Weldon.

All the instruments used are sited for the continuous measurement of known or potentially offending dust and grit sources to give the requisite information to assist in effecting abatement for minimising air pollution-nuisances. Used as a measure of past performance in controlling air pollution, measurements over long term can provide conclusive evidence of trends.

The average deposited solids expressed in milligrammes per square metre per day over the town increased annually from 1966 to 1970 with virtually no change in 1971. The following table shows the average annual figures for total undissolved deposited matter at the various gauge sites:-

DEPOSITED MATTER

(average expressed in milligrams per square metre per day)

Year	Stanion Lane	Sec. Mod. School	*3 Byron Road	Larratt Rd. Weldon	The Garage Weldon	Average Deposits
1961	290	312	298	—	210	300
1962	328	312	118	223	210	238
1963	298	407	162	220	215	260
1964	340	433	177	210	210	274
1965	437	367	155	268	373	320
* 1966	197	260	117	158	237	197
1967	173	162	90	157	213	159
1968	228	324	102	134	184	194
1969	221	451	127	116	132	209
1970	273	494	104	170	235	255
1971	284	327	184	122	233	250
1972	275	252	93	123	156	180

*From 1966 the figures listed are in respect of 'Total Undissolved Matter' whereas on previous years the figures represent 'Total Undissolved and Dissolved Matter'.

*Gauge at Studfall Junior School re-sited 30.9.69.

NOISE CONTROL:-Public opinion now accepts that there is a general duty on the citizen not to impose un-necessary noise on his neighbours. The existing law is not designed to prevent noise, but enable Local Authorities to take action when individual noise sources are a nuisance. There is, therefore, a need for new legislation which concentrates on prevention, preserving the status quo and enabling the reduction of noise levels where possible.

Two recommendations of the working party on the Noise Abatement Act, would provide a basic framework within which the Local Authorities could combat noise pollution, i.e. (1) The joint consultation between Planning and Public Health Authorities on the noise implications of planning applications and, (2) that Local Authorities could have the power to create Noise Abatement Zones within which target levels for noise omission from premises would be set for the purpose of holding steady the ambient noise levels within the zones and ultimately reducing them.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The number of premises used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food within the District was 344, an increase of 7.8% and for the purpose of inspection and investigation 1,436 visits were made.

Structurally these premises fall into three classes, the old premises which would require major alterations in order to comply with the present day requirements. Post 1950 properties which whilst satisfactory when first constructed do not now meet present demands from the point of view of storage, preparation, sales and presentation techniques. The principal problem being the limitation of original facilities which cannot now meet the demands of expanded trading. In one supermarket the electricity supply cable is now inadequate. The third category consists of food premises constructed in the last decade in which close attention has been given to the demands of food hygiene at the planning stage, with private developers and the Development Corporation.

The opportunity must not be squandered or sacrificed for any reason of expediency to ensure that all food premises and shops now being erected in the new Town Centre precinct meet present and future requirements.

It is now an accepted fact that only the regular and frequent inspection of food premises with immediate discussion of problems and practices will bring about improved standards in food premises. Just so long as cases of Dysentery and Food Poisoning continue to occur so does the need to educate food handlers and subject this type of premises to regular scrutiny.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following 39 food samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. Of these none were considered unsatisfactory.

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity
Cheese sandwiches	3	
Ham sandwiches	2	—
Frankfurter and Onion Roll	5	—
Beefburger Roll with Onions	4	—
Bacon Roll	4	—
Egg Roll	1	—
Hamburger	1	—
Chicken Sandwich	1	—
Chopped Pork and Ham Sandwiches	2	—
Sausage Roll	1	—
Beefburger	1	—
Ham Roll	1	—
Sausage Bread Roll	2	—
Chicken Roll	1	—
Cheese Roll	1	—
Toasted Egg Sandwich	1	—
Toasted Bacon Sandwich	1	—
Cornedbeef Sandwich	1	—
Steak and Kidney	1	—
Chicken and Mushroom	2	—
Sausage Dinner	1	—
Mince	1	
TOTAL	39	—

It should be noted that it is the duty of the District Council to enforce the Food and Drugs Act 1955 which includes the registration of Food premises, Ice Cream and food preparation as required under the Act, and by the Food Hygiene Regulations, the examination of all types of food stuffs with regard to its fitness for food and bacteriological standards. Chemical Analyses is carried out on behalf of the Council by Mr. E. Fogden, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Chem.A., F.I.F.S.T., Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist.

The routine sampling of food was carried out by the County Council who arranged for the examination of 290 samples.

MILK SUPPLY.—There are two dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued under these Regulations is detailed below:-

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. 1963.

Pasteurised — dealer	41
Sterilised — dealer	25
Untreated	—
Ultra Heat Treatment	9

OPEN MARKET.—A market is held on Friday and Saturday each week and 131 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after written or verbal notification had been given.

The closure of Corporation Street will enable the number of Market Stalls to be increased in excess of 100. The existing sanitary accommodation and washing facilities will not meet the statutory requirements. It was agreed during the year that new and additional facilities to meet the requirements of the Food Hygiene, (Market Stalls) Regulations, 1966 should be provided in the new Building to be constructed over the existing bus station.

SECTION F.

HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1968.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS NOTIFICATION OF FOOD POISONING AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Infectious Diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health under these regulations are:-

Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Tetanus
Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of Food Poisoning or Infectious Disease rests exclusively on the Medical Practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another Practitioner has already notified the case.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In this Section the notifiable diseases other than Tuberculosis, which occurred during the year are as follows:-

Disease	No.
Measles	36
Scarlet Fever	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	37
	<hr/>

MEASLES.—Thirty-six cases were notified in 1972 and two of these cases required hospital treatment. There were six hundred and forty-four cases last year.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.—Routine immunisation of infants under one year with Triple Antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

WHOOPING COUGH.—No cases were reported in 1972 compared with six cases last year.

ACUTE MENINGITIS.—No cases were notified. Two cases were reported in 1971.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.—No cases occurred compared with two cases last year.

POLIOMYELITIS.—There have been no cases in the Urban District since 1961. Immunisation with Sabin Vaccine is carried out routinely at the County Health Department's Clinics and also by the family doctors.

SCARLET FEVER.—One case was recorded this year; there was also one case in 1971.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES.—There have been no notifications of cases of Gastro-Intestinal Diseases due to Dysenteric organisms or Salmonellosis.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.—No cases of Infectious Hepatitis were notified during the current year compared with eleven cases in the previous year.

SMALLPOX.—There were no cases.

In four instances it was necessary to keep under surveillance, for fourteen days, travellers returning from areas in which Smallpox is endemic.

On November seventh a message was received at Stuart Road Clinic that an Asian mother, recently arrived from Uganda, thought her child had contracted Smallpox. I saw the child in consultation with the family doctor and we decided that no further action was required since the diagnosis proved to be Chickenpox.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION.—Over seven hundred certificates were authenticated during the year.

SCABIES.—A small number of cases of Scabies was discovered at an Infants School during the course of a School Medical Inspection. All the children in the school were, therefore, examined by the Doctor and Nurse and appropriate treatment was carried out when this was found necessary.

ACUTE CORYZA.—In the third week in January, out of a total roll of three hundred and fifty pupils, one hundred and fifty-four, together with six members of the staff, were absent from Beanfield Junior School.

This illness was reported as an outbreak of Influenza but on investigation this was found not to be the case and the situation had returned to normal within the week.

LEPROSY.—Under the Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 Leprosy is now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health.

No notifications were received.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1972 was 14 (11 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population.

Year	Population	Cases Notified				Inward Transfers	
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory			Total *
		M	F	M	F		
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34	7
1963	41,390	8	7	1	5	21	3
1964	42,770	26	15	1	1	43	7
1965	44,610	10	14	2	3	29	12
1966	45,550	17	7	1	4	29	4
1967	46,580	9	10	1	4	24	5
1968	48,150	11	4	1	2	18	2
1969	49,210	11	6	2	3	22	6
1970	49,180	8	3	1	5	17	5
1971	47,940	4	1	1	3	9	2
1972	48,280	7	4	2	1	14	1

*These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases one was an Inward Transfer, (a man of 21 years suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis) and one a posthumous notification, (a female of 78 years). Ten names were removed from the Register as healed and four cases removed to other districts.

Two deaths were classed to Tuberculosis and two patients died from other causes.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1972.

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	29	11	40
Non-Respiratory	6	17	23
TOTAL	35	28	63

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st December, 1972:—

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms including late effects			Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1963	2	—	2	0.05	0.03
1964	1	—	1	0.02	0.05
1965	1	—	1	0.02	0.03
1966	—	3	3	0.07	0.04
1967	—	2	2	0.04	0.04
1968	—	—	—	—	0.01
1969	—	—	—	—	0.04
1970	2	—	2	0.04	0.02
1971	—	—	—	—	0.04
1972	1	1	2	0.04	0.01

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

WEEKLY RATE OF NEW CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT.—The Manager of the local office of the Department of Health and Social Security supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made by insured persons in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent parts of the Rural Districts of Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston. The average number of new claims during the year was 305.

NEW CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT, 1972.

JANUARY				MAY				SEPTEMBER			
4th	312	18th	454	2nd	242	23rd	264	5th	263	19th	296
11th	451	25th	599	9th	260	30th	239	12th	280	26th	281
FEBRUARY				JUNE				OCTOBER			
1st	597	22nd	356	6th	256	20th	264	3rd	307	24th	330
8th	510	29th	271	13th	244	27th	275	10th	324	31st	290
MARCH				JULY				NOVEMBER			
7th	293	21st	290	4th	263	18th	246	7th	340	21st	347
14th	317	28th	253	11th	236	25th	238	14th	313	28th	357
APRIL				AUGUST				DECEMBER			
4th	190	18th	282	1st	237	22nd	235	5th	372	19th	326
11th	260	25th	237	8th	253	29th	198	12th	348	26th	271

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:—Thirty-six members of the Council's staff were passed as medically fit for duty during the year.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1960 AND ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967. (Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver Licensing). Eleven of the Council's drivers were medically examined during the year and passed as fit to drive a heavy goods vehicle.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961. SECTION 42.—No action was necessary under this Section of the Act during 1972.

DANGEROUS NECKLACE BEADS:—On May 26th, information was received that foreign necklaces had been imported, the beads of which contain an extremely toxic poison i.e. Abrin.

A check was accordingly made on Fancy-goods and Toy Shops and Head Teachers were apprised of the situation.

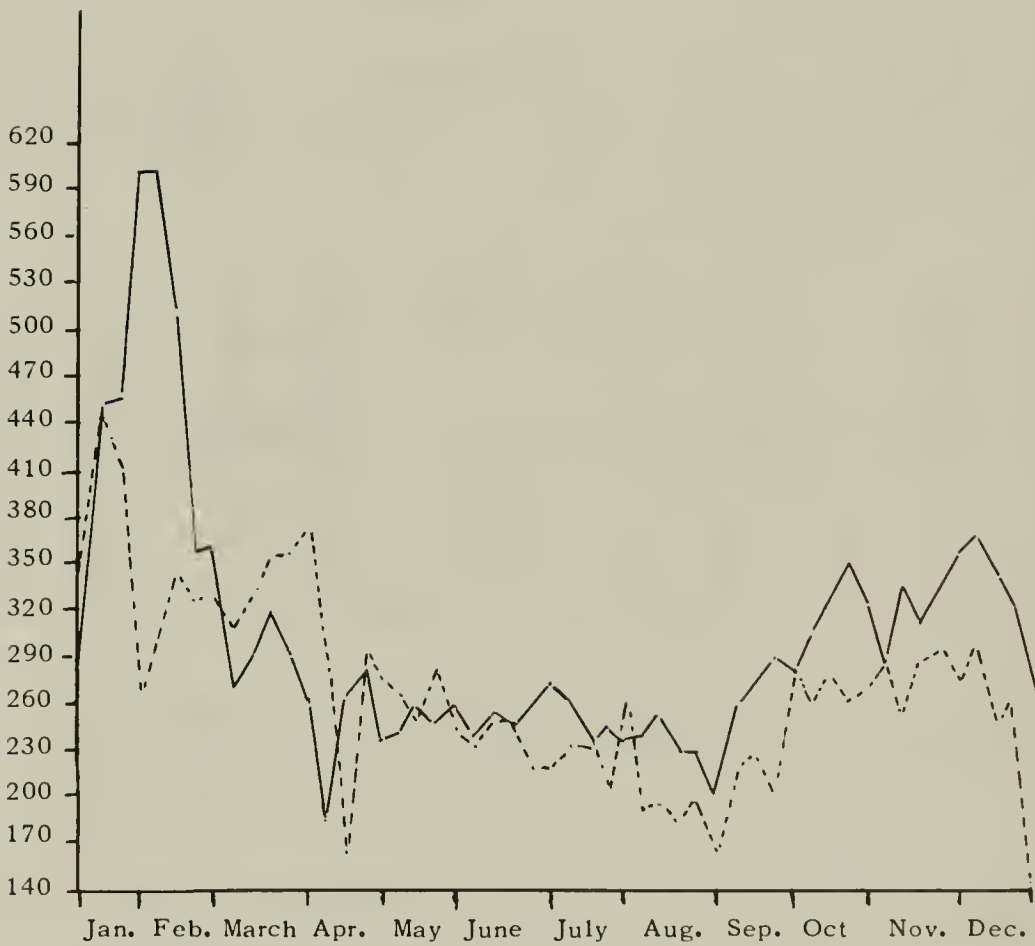
The "beads" are really berries of the Vine, Abrus Precatorius which is native to Asia, Africa and Mexico. The colour of the beads is red with black spots on the surface giving a 'Ladybird' appearance.

Thirty strings of these beads were found in various places throughout the area of Health Division No. 2 and arrangements were made for their destruction by incineration.

WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS

Working Population Corby Area

————— 1972
----- 1971



TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS	
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	2	1	—	—	—
15-24	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	2	1	—	—	—	—
35-44	1	1	1	—	—	—
45-54	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	—	—	—	—	1	—
65	2	—	—	1*	—	1*
TOTALS	7	4	2	1	1	1

* POSTHUMOUS

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis). 1972.

Diseases	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Measles	17	5	2	-	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	-	36
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	17	5	2	-	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	-	37

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis). 1972.

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Measles	6	6	3	4	1	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	36	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	3	4	1	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	37	2	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972 .

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the privilege to present my 16th Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors relating to Environmental Health Services within the District. The scope of the work in which the Department is engaged can be seen in Sections B,C,D,E, and F of this report and the aim to secure better health and improved Environmental conditions on behalf of the residents has been pursued throughout the year.

The contribution of domestic smoke control to the reduction in air pollution continues to gratify all concerned with clean air which together with the combined efforts on the Industrial front has resulted in a reduction in 1972 compared with 1971 of 28% in deposited solids, 13.4% in smoke and 25% in sulphur dioxide. The Council adopted a long term phased programme in relation to the establishment of smoke control areas. This will eradicate the unsatisfactory stop go policy of the past and will result in the establishment of seven defined areas within the next 8 - 10 years.

In March emergency measures were necessary to carry out work on overhead gas mains inside the Steel Works. This necessitated bleeding the raw gas to atmosphere and this gave rise to a serious nuisance. It was subsequently decided to flare this gas, which operation was carried out successfully and will form the standard practice for this type of operation in the future.

Notwithstanding the installation of sterilization plant to the Great Oakley Water Supply the source must still be regarded as suspicious until such times as the village is provided with drinking water from the Water Board.

The revision of boundaries under Local Government Reorganisation will not produce an area in which the "personal touch" in providing "Local" services will become lost.

The introduction of a multi-disciplinary management team would result in the formulation of over all environmental health policies. Boundary changes in the new order are to be accompanied by re-allocation of functions between the two tiers of Local Administration, notably refuse disposal and food and drugs sampling which will pass to the new County Council.

It was learned in May that a large number of necklaces had been imported into the country, the beads of which contained an extremely toxic poison. Following action by the Inspectorate, the public response was prompt, positive and reassuring and several strings were handed into the office for destruction.

New legislation and circulars introduced during the year included the important Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act which prohibited the deposit of waste hazardous to the environment and required written notification to Local Authorities from persons depositing such wastes in their areas. This should lead to much needed improvements which have in the past been ignored by some industries and Local Authorities.

Where a Local Authority provides a refuse tip, its duties are Twofold:- they must themselves comply with the notification procedure of the Act and more onerously enforce the Act in respect of their districts in its entirety. My thanks are extended to Members of the Council for the continuous help and encouragement which have been extended to me. Likewise it has been gratifying to receive co-operation from Officers in other departments and not least from members of my own staff without whose loyal support this report could not have been produced.

Yours Obediently
G. WATERWORTH
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

1. INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—

- (a) **INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS.** Environmental conditions prejudicial to health are detected by your Public Health Inspectors during day to day duties and immediate action is taken as a result. In addition to this constant control, the Department receives complaints either written or verbal and during the year 451 were received.

The volume and diversity of duties undertaken during 1972 are illustrated in the classified statement of visits and inspections by your staff, reproduced below.

Details of Visits and Inspections

Ref.	1972.	Ref.	1972.
	No.		No.
1 Food and Drugs Act	1,692	28 Factories without power	—
2 Dairies and Milk Shops	73	29 Building works	151
3 Ice Cream Samples	26	30 Outworkers' Rooms	22
4 Other Samples	156	31 Bakehouses	17
5 Butchers' Shops	93	32 Schools	3
6 Fishmongers and Poulterers	6	33 Shops Act	—
7 Greengrocers etc.	17	34 Petroleum Acts	5
8 Grocers and Other Food Shops	342	35 Vacant land Dumps	29
9 Fried Fish Shops	30	36 Common yards and passages	8
10 Food Vehicles	537	37 Cinemas	—
10a Vending Machines	120	38 Vermin	136
10b Food Containers	45	39 Noise Abatement	163
11 Ice Cream Premises	50	40 Atmospheric Pollution	560
12 Restaurants	214	41 Hostels	—
13 Other Food Premises	35	42 Septic tanks and Cesspools	—
14 Public Market	131	43 Pet Animals Act	1
14a Stalls	9	44 Miscellaneous Visits	310
15 P.H. Act-Dwelling Inspections	212	45 Administration	999
16 P.H. Act-Dwelling Reinspections	166	46 O.S.R. Act	161
17 P.H. Act-other than dwellings	164	47 O.S.R. Act Re-visits	91
18 P.H. Act-reinspections other		48 Housing Act	49
than dwellings	269	49 Reinspections Housing	
19 Drainage Inspections	530	Act	21
20 River, Stream and Water Supplies	280	50 Overcrowding	4
21 Swimming Pool	27	51 Houses let in lodgings	—
22 Caravans and Sheds	13	52 Infectious Diseases-Visits	4
23 Stables and Piggeries	—	53 Infectious Diseases-Revisits	—
24 Rats and Mice Infestations	65	54 Civic Amenities	282
25 Factories — with power — foods		55 Hackney Carriages	258
other than meat	47	56 Examinations of Deposited	
26 Factories-with power-Meat products	2	Plans	50
27 Factories-with power-other		57 Health Education Lectures	17
than food	94	58 Deposit of Poisonous Waste	1

- (b) **IMPROVEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections reported in the above table, 37 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and sanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1971 was satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties including dwelling houses situated in Great Oakley, are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the majority of dwelling houses in the town. This may be achieved when the recommendations made by the consulting Architect to the Development Corporation regarding the development of the old village are implemented.

2. **DRAINAGE**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 530 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay.

3. **PEST CONTROL**—For many years an active policy has been pursued in relation to the control of rodents and insect pests and the establishment of a permanent points baiting system has enabled the Department to secure a firm control of this aspect of man's environment. All complaints are investigated without delay and baiting technique put into effect immediately. The number of premises disinfested for the purpose of eradicating domestic pests notably cockroaches, earwigs, silver fish, fleas, bugs and wasps decreased to 171

A greater degree of control over industrial and commercial food premises is now required, due to the direct importation of food stuffs in containers which pass through the ports unexamined and arrive in Corby where the seals are broken open and the food examined for fitness.

The present establishment of only two Inspectors does not permit the introduction of annual contracts together with a system of survey and supervision of treatment for the eradication of insects, rats and mice. A charge is made for this service in respect of business premises on a "time and material" basis; no charge is made for work carried out in domestic properties.

The importation of foreign produced foods, particularly nuts of various kinds which are prone to insect infestation has greatly increased. A range of gas chambers are now in regular use for disinfecting imported food stuffs with methyl bromide.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestation on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:—

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	19004	12
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	72	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	9	—
(ii) Mice	39	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification	130	24
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	—	24
(ii) Mice	4,809	—
4. Re-inspected (i) Rats	134	—
(ii) Mice		

RODENT CONTROL :—During 1972 the work of rodent control proceeded at a steady pace using machinery and methods evolved over the last decade. The sole Rodent Operator employed by the Council has played an invaluable part in building up the above and his experience and great interest have greatly contributed to the year's successful outcome. That is nine proven cases of rat infestation only during the year (one rat per infestation).

Corby has been surrounded by a ring of permanently baited points (using Sewerin P,) a patented form of Warfarin (and it has been found that by using between 150 and 160 such points the majority of rats can be killed off before they enter the town. Each point is visited at least weekly, if poison has been taken visits are made as often as necessary to keep the point supplied, sometimes daily. In all there were 4,809 re-visits. Every point has been used at some time during the year by rats.

In rodent control work sewers have always been considered bad risks where rats are a concern. Corby's foul sewers were baited in May and October 1972 but no takes were discovered, showing the lack of rats in the foul sewers. Surface water sewers have been a problem in the town in previous years and rats can, and do, follow the courses of various brooks into the town, enter the surface water drains without finding any obstacles against such entry and then climb surface water fall pipes onto roofs and sometimes into even roof spaces themselves. Two such were found in 1972. Four complaints were made under this category but two were found to be caused by birds.

Thirty-nine complaints were received concerning the presence of mice in the houses and thirty-nine positive identifications were made and treated.

Vermin in the form of bugs and fleas are always with us. Four cases in four months and fifteen of the latter were treated. Eighty bugs were counted at one infestation. The fleas found were mainly dog and cat fleas, such animal fleas are as much a health hazard as human fleas.

Many of the treatments were carried out, varying from the destruction of fifty-two wasp nests to the spraying of two red spider mite infestations.

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

	Oct. 1969	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972	Oct. 1972
Number of manholes baited	47	47	47	46	46
Number of manholes showing partial take	—	—	—	—	—
Number of manholes showing complete take	—	—	—	—	—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RAT CONTROL CAMPAIGN.—The above campaign resulted in the establishment in 1969 of five District Committees throughout the County and a County Committee consisting of District Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. The objects of these committees were to co-ordinate action on a County Rat Campaign in all areas in November each year, to report back on results and to act as a sounding board for problems and discussions. The achievements were not spectacular but served to encourage the less enthusiastic Authorities to improve their rodent control activities and by means of lectures to keep all member Authorities up to date with current developments and thinking in rodent control work.

A Rat Campaign was carried out throughout the County in November, all types of premises i.e., farms, Sewerage Works, Lay-bys, Agricultural land, streams and refuse disposal tips, were included in the treatment. The withdrawal of the Ministry of Agriculture from participation in this Scheme, has resulted in a loss of feedback information from the farms, a matter which will have to receive the attention of the New District Council in 1974, when reviewing their responsibilities and establishments in the field of Rodent Control.

FERAL PIGEONS

The hazard to health and detriment to amenity resulting from feral pigeons has been recognised for several years and measures taken over this period by the department have resulted in virtual clearance of this problem from the town and Civic Centre.

4. FOOD CONTROL

- (a) **UNSOUND FOOD** — The initial examination and testing of various foods, other than the butcher's meat, before distribution to the public is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves and Local Authorities exercise little or no control until the foods reach the wholesale and retail channels. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on the fitness of various foods for human consumption have to be made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged unfit for food, traders surrender them for destruction. The following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated during the year:—

Frozen Foods	2,115 lbs
Canned Fruit	906 lbs
Canned Meat	680 lbs
Containers	2,010 lbs
Miscellaneous	610 lbs
TOTAL	6,321 lbs

(b) During the year fifty complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food as set out in the table below:—

COMMODITY	NO.	CONDITION
Bread	1	Foreign bodies
Cheese	—	Foreign Bodies
Meat Pies etc.	18	Mould
Milk	3	Foreign bodies
Confectionery	12	Mould
Others	15	Mould, foreign bodies

(c) **FOOD PREMISES.**—A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food and it is gratifying to report generally compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Exceptions to the general rule necessitated the service of 48 notices 48 of which were complied with by the end of the year, as shown in the table below. A total of 1,436 inspections were made in respect of 344 food premises, excluding food vehicles.

REGULATION	NATURE	NUMBER OF	
		Offences	Abated
7	Cleanliness of Equipment	6	6
9	Protection from contamination	4	4
16	Sanitary Conveniences	3	3
18	Provision of wash-hand basins	2	2
20	Accommodation for clothing etc.	3	3
21	Washing facilities (for equipment)	2	2
23	Ventilation	11	11
25	Cleanliness and repairs	17	17
	TOTAL	48	48

The following table shows the various classification of the retail food trades subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970:—

		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Greengrocer — Wholesale	1	1	1	1
2.	Grocers	29	29	27	27
3.	Grocer/Butcher	1	1	1	1
4.	Greengrocers	10	10	7	7
5.	Greengrocer/Butcher	2	2	2	2
6.	Greengrocers/Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
7.	Greengrocer — stores only	—	—	—	—
8.	Grocers/Greengrocers	4	4	4	4
9.	Flour Confectioners	14	14	12	12
10.	Flour Confectioners/Grocers	2	2	2	2
11.	Mixed Business	1	1	1	1
12.	Chemists	10	10	10	10
13.	Biscuit Packing	2	2	2	2
14.	Potato Crisp Manufacture	1	1	1	1
15.	Bakehouses	4	4	4	4
16.	Milk Depots	5	3	5	5
17.	Butchers/Food Manufacturers	10	10	10	10
18.	Butchers	9	9	9	9
19.	Butchers/Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
20.	Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer	—	—	—	—
21.	Grocers/Off-licences	2	2	2	2
22.	Sweet Confectioners	23	23	8	8
23.	Ice Cream	12	12	12	12
24.	Wines and Spirits (Off-licence)	9	9	9	9
25.	Public Houses and Licensed Premises	30	30	30	30
26.	Multi-department Stores	7	7	7	7
27.	Fishmonger	1	1	1	1
28.	Fishmonger/Fish Frier	—	—	—	—
29.	Fish Frier	7	7	7	7
30.	Hotels/Hostels	5	5	5	5
31.	Canteens — Schools	28	28	28	28
32.	— Factories	49	49	49	49
33.	— Others	16	16	16	16
34.	Catering — Public Halls	29	29	29	29
35.	— Snack Bars	7	7	7	7
36.	— Cafes	11	11	11	11
37.	— Cafe/Confectioner	1	1	1	1
38.	— Cafe/Fish Frier	4	4	4	4
39.	Community Centres	3	3	3	3
40.	Food Vehicles	1	1	1	1
41.	Mineral Water Depot	1	1	—	—
42.	Preparation rooms serving Food Vehicles	2	2	2	2
43.	Contract Catering	1	1	1	1
44.	Food Vehicle Depots	—	—	—	—
45.	Nut Packing	1	1	1	1
46.	Vending Machines	207	—	—	—

Column (i) Number of premises.

Column (ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 18 (Provision of wash-hand basins).

Column (iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 21 applies. (Provision of sinks).

Column (iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 21.

The number of mobile food vehicles or shops operating within the District was 61 at the end of the year which compared with 344 permanent food premises. This has created additional work for the Health Inspectors in enforcing the Hygiene Regulations in respect of a migrant fleet of vehicles operating outside normal shop and office hours.

The influence of inspection has resulted in a gradual improvement in the standard of premises and vehicles and the need to concentrate more on the personal hygiene of the food handler has become apparent.

There are 70 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the

manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered or recorded at the end of the year were as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	...	2
Sale of ice cream — prepacked	...	...	...	55
— open	...	...	...	2
— Vans	...	...	...	5
— Mobile Factories	...	...	...	24
Number of inspections of premises	...	...	...	50
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	...	40

SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM — The results of the 14 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test				
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Local producers — open
External producers — open
Manufactured on vehicle
External producers — prepacked

EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES — The following is a summary of the 32 milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase examination during 1972

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Phosphatase		Turbidity		U.H.T. Test
	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—	
Pasteurised	21	2	23	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
C.I. Past.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Past. Hom.	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
U.H.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

'S' denotes Satisfactory
U.H.T. denotes Ultra High Temperature

5. **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.** — The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

6. **STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.** — In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 92 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 37 and the income from licence fees amounted to £174.00.

REMOVAL OF OLD MOTOR VEHICLES — Action was taken in the year under review leading to the removal of 103 abandoned vehicles. Vehicles which are complete and can be towed away are removed free of charge. Vehicles which have been partly dismantled can be disposed of at a fixed charge of £2. In those cases where an owner fails to remove a vehicle as required under the Act a charge of £4 is made plus £2 for disposal.

STAFF.—In September the post of Pupil Public Health Inspector, which had been vacant since February 1970 was filled by Mr. I.C. Keagle, who commenced studies at Aston University for a B.Sc. Degree in Environmental Health. No other changes in the staffing position of this Department took place during the year.

Last year I reported that the present establishment of two Assistant Health Inspectors was fixed in 1962 and was known to be quite inadequate to deal with even the minimum statutory requirements. The shortfall of work is 50% and to carry out the Council's Statutory responsibilities in Environmental Health a further two Health Inspectors are required

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) **REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION.** — Premises in which assistants work less than a total of twenty-one hours per week and premises occupied as a family business are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Offices occupied by a Local Authority, Government Offices and offices within the curtilage of factories are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspector. In consequence, the Council's register does not show the total number of premises within the Urban District.

Since the Act became operative all premises have received a general inspection and for the year under review 330 general inspections were carried out and 83 re-inspections were made.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number regd. during year.	Number of premises regd. at end of year.	Number of premises receiving general inspection during year.
Offices	3	71	71
Retail Shops	12	221	221
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	1	3	3
Catering estabs. open to the public and Canteens	2	32	32
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3	3
TOTALS	18	330	330

Total number of visits of **ALL** kinds to these premises in 1972 was 748.

N.B. "general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the act applies which is undertaken to ascertain whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments are complied with.

(b) **CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE ACT.** — During the year 119 contraventions were found relating mainly to lack of first-aid equipment, cleanliness and, during the winter, inadequate temperatures in certain shops during extreme cold weather.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Contravention etc.	No.	Section	Contravention etc.	No.
4	Cleanliness	15	14	Seats, (sedentary workers)	—
5	Overcrowding	—	15	Eating facilities	—
6	Temperature Insufficient heating No thermometer	12	16	Floors, passages and stairs	14
7	Ventilation	—	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	12
8	Lighting	3	18	Protecting young persons-dangerous machinery	—
9	Sanitary conveniences	—	19	Training young persons dangerous machinery	1
10	Washing facilities	—	23	Prohibition heavy work	1
11	Supply of drinking water	—	24	First Aid Provisions	47
12	Clothing accommodation	4	25	Abstract not provided	10
13	Sitting facilities	—		TOTAL	119

(c) **REPORTED ACCIDENTS.**—The incidents of reported accidents in registered premises during the year totalled 18 non fatal and of a minor nature. Some of the latter did not call for investigation and of the five investigated, four informal warnings were issued and no action was taken in respect of the remaining thirteen accidents.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1972.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public and canteens	Fuel storage Depots
Machinery	—	2	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	1	1	—
Falls of persons	1	2	4	2	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	2	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	1	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	—	—	—
Fire and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	—	—	—
Not otherwise stated	—	—	1	—	—

REPORTED ACCIDENTS 1972.

Workplace	No. Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecuted	Formal warning	Informal warning	
Offices	1	—	—	—	—	1
Retail Shops	5	1	—	—	—	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	9	2	—	—	2	9
Catering establishments open to public and canteens	3	2	—	—	2	3
Fuel storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	5	—	—	4	18

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.
PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. — INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	82	54	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	*39	151	—	—
TOTAL	122	205	—	—

*Building Sites

2. — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	11	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	8	8	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	28	—	—	—

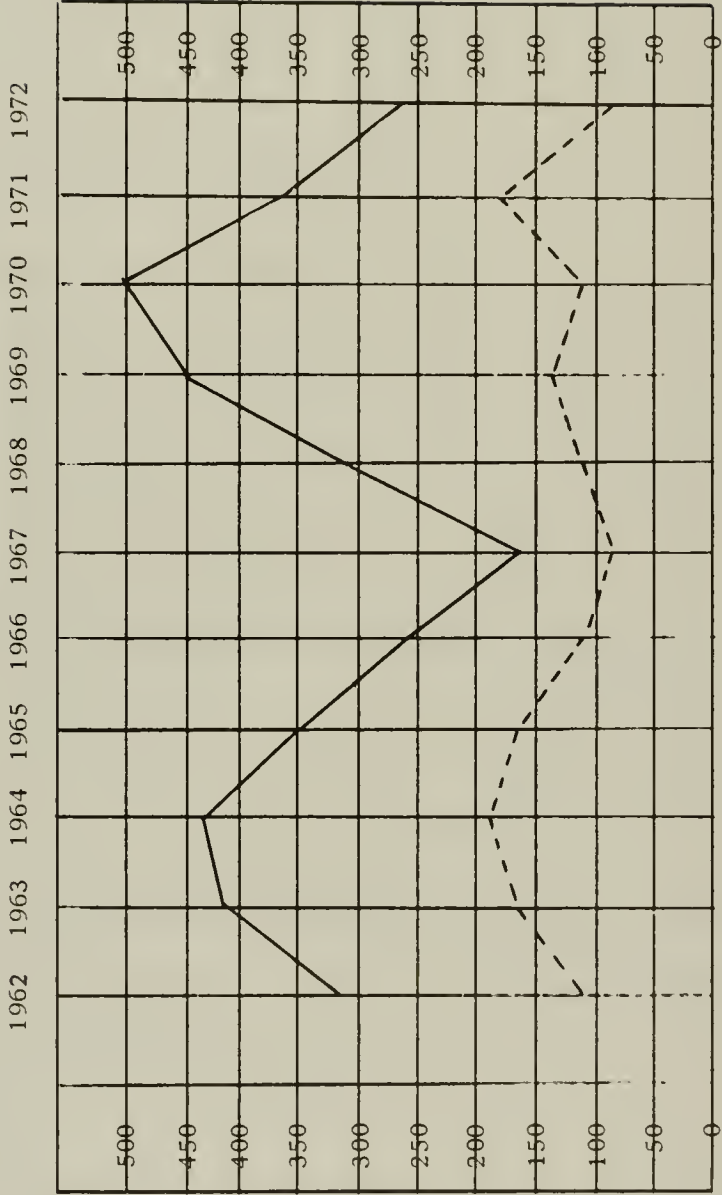
PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing [Making, etc.	14	—	—	—	—	—
apparel [Cleansing and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christ- mas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	—	—	—	—	—

DEPOSITED SOLIDS: ANNUAL MEANS 1962 - 1972

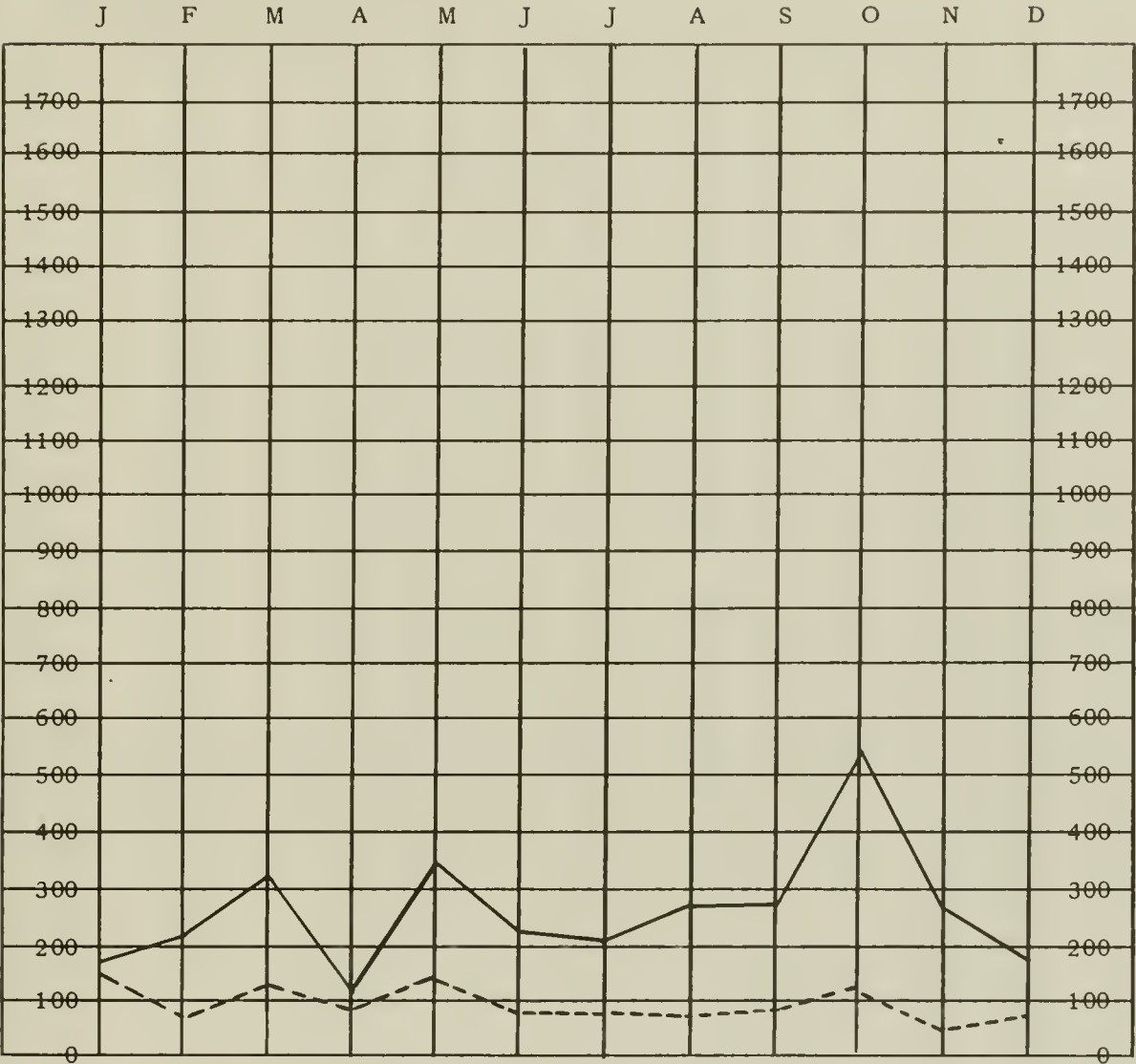
EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS/SQUARE METRE/DAY



Secondary Modern School —————

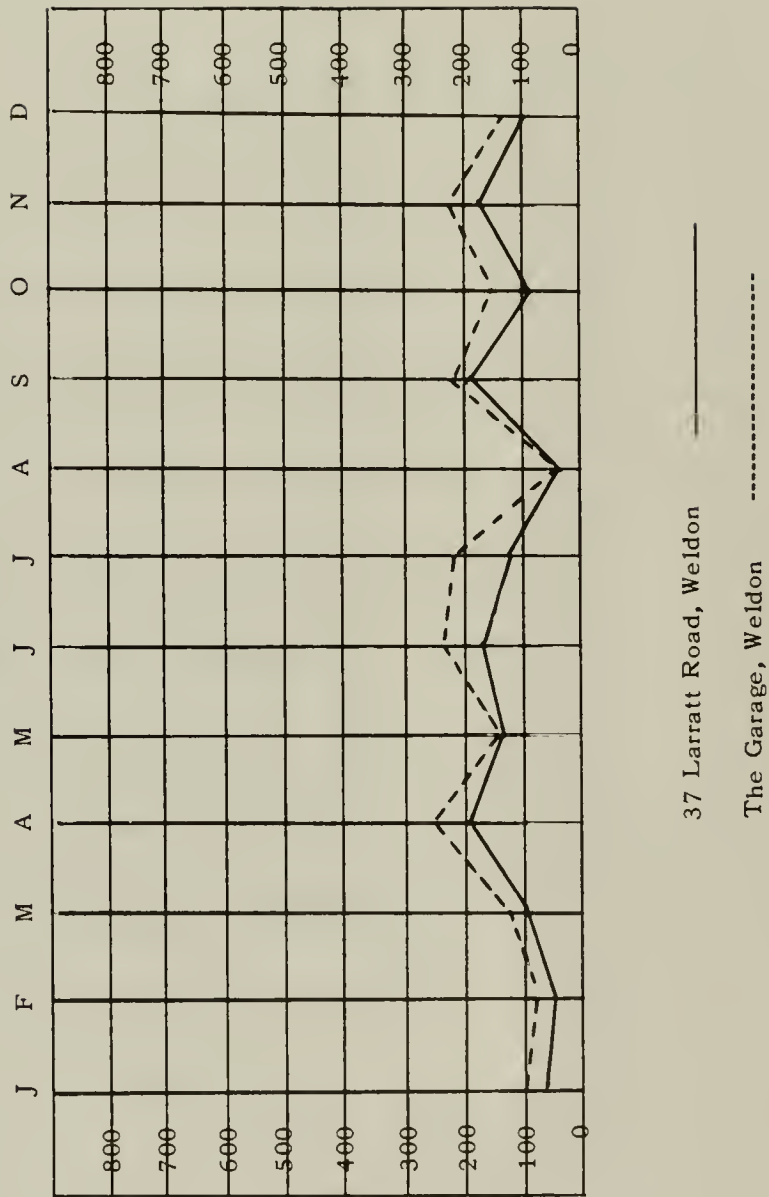
3 Byron Road - - - - -

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – GRAPH OF MONTHLY
 FIGURES FOR 1972 EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE/PER DAY
 (CORBY)



Police Houses Rockingham Road _____
 3 Byron Road -----

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – GRAPH OF AVERAGE MONTHLY
 FIGURES FOR 1972 EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE/PER DAY
 (WELDON)



ANNUAL MEANS 1966 – 1972

SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

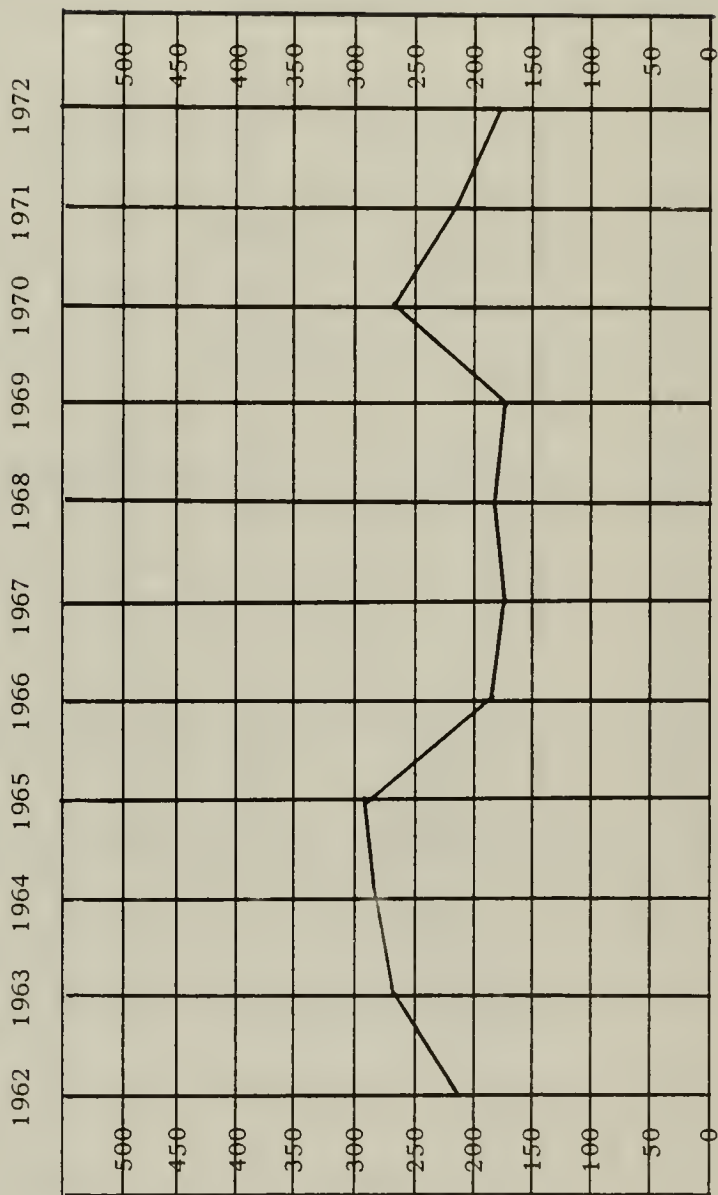
EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



ALL STATIONS

DEPOSITED SOLIDS: ANNUAL MEANS 1962 - 1972

EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS/SQUARE METRE/DAY



MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE – 1972

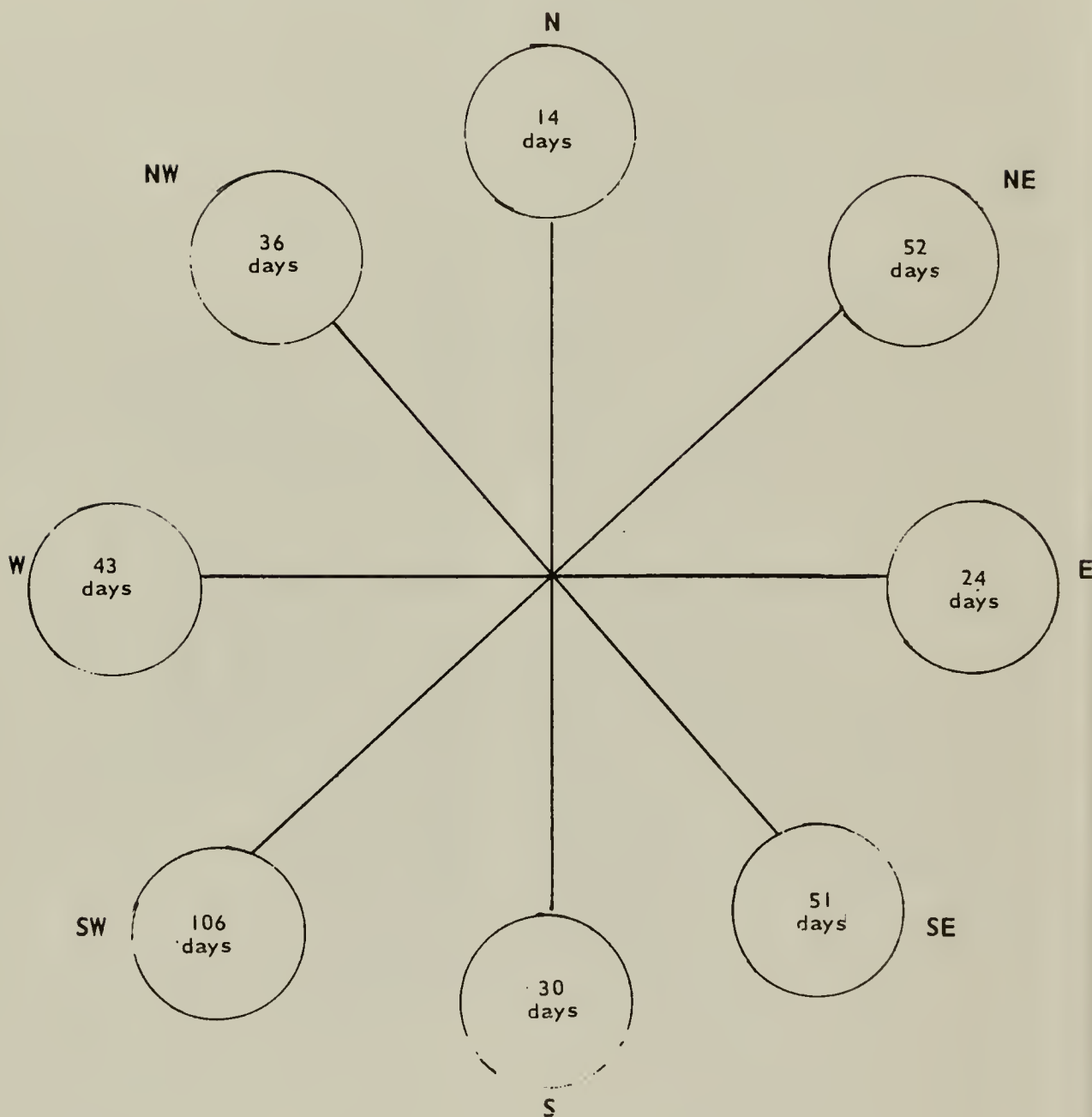
P.G. – Site No. 2 Pen Green Lane
M. – Site No. 3 Mortuary.

MONTH	SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE
January P.G. M.	36 37	53 52
February P.G. M.	38 36	49 61
March P.G. M.	29 31	30 52
April P.G. M.	14 20	24 27
May P.G. M.	16 16	27 19
June P.G. M.	12 11	19 16
July P.G. M.	9 13	19 33
August P.G. M.	11 16	22 32
September P.G. M.	21 41	21 27
October P.G. M.	25 29	27 40
November P.G. M.	28 46	27 25
December P.G. M.	47 42	47 44

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

WIND DIRECTION 1972

FROM WEATHER RECORDS



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